

## Message Text

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ACTION EB-07

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DEPT PASS: OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, EXECUTIVE  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: ETEL, JA

SUBJECT: SPEECH DELIVERED BY OTP, ACTING DIRECTOR JOHN EGER

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF SPEECH DELIVERED BY JOHN EGER,  
ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE OTP BEFORE THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ECONOMICS.

IT IS A SINCERE PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE HERE IN JAPAN.  
I PARTICULARLY APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS YOU,  
MY COLLEAGUES IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS, ON THE UNITED STATES  
APPROACH TO MANY OF THE COMMUNICATIONS ISSUES CONFRONTING US,  
NOT BECAUSE OUR EXPERIENCE IS IN ITSELF WORTHY OF RETELLING --  
BUT RATHER BECAUSE THE ISSUE I SHALL ADDRESS, IN THE BROADER  
CONTEXT, ARE KNOCKING AT THE DOOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

IN THE LONG VIEW, TELECOMMUNICATIONS IS ONLY THE LATEST  
CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION, A HISTORY WHOSE MAJOR  
MILESTONES ARE LINKED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES  
FOR GATHERING, STRONG, ANALYZING AND TRANSMITTING DATA --  
IN OTHER WORDS, THE TOOLS OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE, A NUMBER OF  
SIGNIFICANT CHAPTERS IN THIS HISTORY SHOULD BE NOTED - - THE  
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DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEMATIZED APPROACH TO SPEECH, THE CREATION OF  
A WRITTEN LANGUAGE, THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICS, AND THE INVENTION  
OF THE PRINTING PRESS, AS WE KNOW, THE CHAPTER OF THE MOST CURRENT  
DEVELOPMENT, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, IS JUST BEGINNING TO BE WRITTEN.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS HAS BECOME A PERVASIVE AND ESSENTIAL ASPECT OF MODERN SOCIETY; OUR ECONOMY, OUR SOCIAL WELFARE AND OUR STYLE OF LIFE SIMPLY WOULD NOT EXIST WITHOUT MODERN TELECOMMUNICATIONS, THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED NATIONS SUCH AS JAPAN ARE IN THE MIDST OF A PROFOUND AND BASIC TRANSITION FROM AN INDUSTRIAL TO A POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY -- THAT IS TO SAY, FROM ONE IN WHICH SOCIAL RESOURCES ARE TO BE MEASURED PRIMARILY IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS TO ONE IN WHICH SOCIAL RESOURCES DEPEND ON THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF INFORMATION, IN SHORT, MODERN TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNIQUES HAVE PLACED US ON THE BRINK OF A REVOLUTION WHOSE IMPACT MAY BE MORE PROFOUND AND SWEEPING THAN ANY WE HAVE EVER BEFORE EXPERIENCED.

IN THE FACE OF SUCH IMMINENT AND PROFOUND CHANGES, IT IS INCUMBENT UPON NATIONS SUCH AS THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, WHICH HAVE TRADITIONALLY HELD LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY, TO DEFINE OUR GOALS, ASSESS ALTERNATIVES, AND SET OUR COURSE TOWARD FORMULATING DELIBERATE AND RESPONSIBLE POLICY OPTIONS, NOT ONLY FOR OURSELVES BUT FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL MANKIND.

IN THE UNITED STATES, IT WAS ONLY RECENTLY THAT THE NEED FOR SUCH A LONG RANGE POLICY APPROACH TO COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEM SOLVING WAS RECOGNIZED BY THE CREATION OF THE OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

OTP WAS ESTABLISHED AFTER MANY YEARS OF STUDY AND MANY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CREATION OF A CENTRAL FOCUS FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF OUR GOVERNMENT. BY PRESIDENTIAL ORDER, WE HAVE SEVERAL MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES IN ADDITION TO SERVING, AS YOU KNOW, AS THE PRESIDENT'S PRINCIPAL ADVISOR ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND COORDINATING THE GOVERNMENTAL USE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS. BY FAR, ONE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT OF OUR ROLES -- ALTHOUGH STILL THE LEAST WELL DEFINED -- IS TO PROMULGATE PLANS, PROGRAMS AND POLICIES DESIGNED TO ADVANCE THE PUBLIC INTEREST IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES, FOR ALTHOUGH UNCLASSIFIED

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WE HAVE NO DIRECT REGULATORY OR LEGISLATIVE POWERS OURSELVES, WE DO HAVE A TREMENDOUS OPPORTUNITY TO INFLUENCE THE COURSE OF EVENTS IN MANY WAYS, WHETHER BY PUBLIC POLICY INITIATIVES, CONSULTATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY OFFICIALS, CONDUCTING ENGINEERING STUDIES

AND ECONOMIC ANALYSES, RECOMMENDING REGULATORY COURSES OF ACTION TO THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OR PROPOSING LEGISLATION TO THE CONGRESS.

AS I MENTIONED, OTP HAS ONLY BEEN IN EXISTENCE FOR FIVE YEARS, BUT IN THIS RATHER BRIEF TIME, WE HAVE ADDRESSED SOME OF THE MAJOR

POLICY ISSUES POSED BY THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS REVOLUTION THAT WE ARE EXPERIENCING. I WOULD THEREFORE LIKE TO SHARE BRIEFLY WITH YOU SOME OBSERVATIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS POLICY MATTERS WHICH I BELIEVE ARE OF CONCERN AND INTEREST TO BOTH OUR COUNTRIES.

ONE SUCH CONCERN IS THE APPARENT SLOWNESS IN INCORPORATING NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND NEW SERVICES INTO OUR EXISTING TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ALL OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL GIGANT STEPS WE ARE EXPERIENCING -- WHETHER DRAMATIC, AS IN THE CASE OF TRANSISTORS AND COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES, OR MORE ROUTINE, AS IN THE CONSTANT INCREASE IN THE INFORMATION CARRYING CAPACITY OF OUR TRANSMISSION FACILITIES -- TELECOMMUNICATIONS IS CHANGING THE FACE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY AT ONLY HALF-SPEED, WE HAVE NOT, IN SHORT, TAKEN FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY AVAILABLE, AND YET, THIS TECHNOLOGY, IN ITS VARIED FORMS, HAS THE ABILITY TO SOLVE SOME OF OUR MOST PRESSING NATIONAL PROBLEMS: IT CAN HELP US INCREASE OUR PRODUCTIVITY, BOOST OUR ECONOMY, CONSERVE ENERGY AND PRESERVE OUR ENVIRONMENT.

THE FAULT HERE CERTAINLY DOES NOT REST WITH A LACK OF ENGINEERING INNOVATION, NOR DOES IT LIKELY RESULT FROM A LACK OF INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL CREATIVITY, THE BOTTLENECK, WE HAVE CONCLUDED IN THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES AT LEAST, IS INSTITUTIONAL.

IN EARLIER TIMES, THE EXPANSION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY WAS WELCOMED WITHOUT TOO MUCH CONCERN FOR FUTURE IMPACT; NEW SERVICES AND INNOVATIONS  
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WERE EASILY ASSIMILATED INTO THE SYSTEM; AND THERE WAS MORE TIME AND MORE ROOM TO COMPENSATE FOR ERROR. WE HAD THE LUXURY OF BEING ABLE TO MAKE UP THE RULES AND DEVELOP THE POLICIES ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS. IN FACT, POLICY AS IT WAS KNOWN THEN (AND EVEN NOW TO SOME EXTENT) WAS OFTEN NO MORE THAN AN ACCUMULATION OF REGULATORY DECISIONS.  
HODGSON

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BUT THE QUICKENING PACE OF TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN COMMUNICATIONS AND THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS HAS NOW RENDERED THE CASE-BY-CASE METHOD OF POLICY FORMULATION NOT ONLY OBSOLETE, BUT DANGEROUS. WE ARE IN AN AGE WHICH REQUIRES CAREFUL PLANNING TO ASSURE, BY ANTICIPATING AND AVOIDING PROBLEMS, THAT WE MAKE OPTIMUM USE OF THE COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES WE HAVE AT HAND. OF COURSE, TOO CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF A PROBLEM, OR TOO RIGID A PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT, CAN STIFLE CRATIVE AND INNOVATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING. STRIKING A DELICATE BALANCE IN THIS RESPECT THEREFORE HAS BEEN ONE OF THE CHIEF COMMUNICATIONS OBJECTIVES OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

THE BIRTH OF THE SPECIALIZED DOMESTIC COMMON CARRIER INDUSTRY AND THE ADVENT OF THE SO-CALLED VALUE ADDED (OR COMPUTER/COMMUNICATIONS)

CARRIERS, FOR EXAMPLE, ARE THE RESULT OF A CONSCIOUS SHIFT IN POLICY FAVORING MORE COMPETITION AND NEW ENTRY, UNTIL RECENTLY, DOMESTIC COMMON CARRIER COMMUNICATINS CONSISTED LARGELY OF NATIONWIDE MONOPOLY SERVICES -- AT&T AND WESTERN UNION. BOTH WERE LEGALLY AND I BELIEVE PROPERLY SANCTIONED AS NATURAL MONOPLIES -- AN EXCEPTION TO THE TIME-TESTED AMERICAN RULE OF BUSINESS COMPETITON. HOWEVER, IN THE LATE 1960'S AND EARLY 1970'S, THE GOVERNMENT CONCLUDED THAT THE NEWLY EMERGING SERVICES, SUCH AS DOMESTIC SATELLITE SERVICE, DID NOT LEND THEMSELVES TO THE REGULATED MONOPOLY APPROACH OF EARLIER YEARS.

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ACCORDINGLY, OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS, WE HAVE SOUGHT TO DEVELOP A POLICY OF MAKING THE COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY LESS MONOLITHIC AND MORE RESPONSIVE TO NNOVATION -- A POLICY GROUNDED ON THE PREMISE THAT THE PUBLIC IS MORE LIKELY TO RECEIVE THE BENEFITS OF NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES, TO RECEIVE THEM MORE QUICKLY AND AT LOWER COST, IF THEY ARE AVALABLE FROM DIVERSE SOURCES -- IN SHORT, A POLICY IN WHICH COMPETITION IS THE RULE AND MONOPOLY IS THE EXCEPTION. WE SEEK NOT COMPETITION MERELY FOR ITS OWN SAKE, BUT COMPETITION THAT WILL MORE EFFECTIVEY DELIVER TO THE PUBLIC THE GREAT WELATH OF INNOVATIONS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

THESE ARE INDEED NOBLE POLICY GOALS, BUT THE DELAYS AND DIFFICULTY WHICH HAVE ACCOMPANIED THEIR FRUITION DEMONSTRATE HOW MUCH MORE RAPIDLY THE TECHNOLOGY HAS ADVANCED THAN HAVE THE NECESSARY INSTITUTIONAL ARRANEEMENTS TO PUT THE TECHNOLOGY TO THE BEST POSSIBLE ##

## ANOTHER WAY, THE PACE OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE HAS OUTSTRIPPED THE ABILITY OF OUR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS TO DEAL WITH THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES THAT SUCH DEVELOPMENTS DEMAND.

OTP IS SEEKING TO FACILITATE CREATION OF NEW, MORE APPROPRIATE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS -- AND WITH SOME NOTABLE SUCCESSES -- THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF INAPPROPRIATE REGULATORY RESTRICTIONS NOT ONLY FOR COMMON CARRIER SERVICES, BUT FOR OTHERS AS WELL. OUR OFFICE, FOR EXAMPLE, IS IN THE FINAL DRAFTING STAGES OF LEGISLATION THAT WOULD FREE CABLE TELEVISION FROM A REGULATORY STRUCTURE WHICH LIMITS IT TO A MEDIUM SUPPLEMENTARY TO TELEVISION BROADCASTING. IT IS OUR VIEW THAT CABLE TELEVISION IS A MEDIUM IN ITS OWN RIGHT AND ITS BROADBAND SERVICE CAPABILITIES SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC WITHOUT UNDUE ECONOMIC OR CONTENT REGULATION BY THE GOVERNMENT, IN LIKE FASHION, WE ARE EVALUATING WHETHER EXISTING STATUTES ARE SUFFICIENTLY FLEXIBLE TO ACCOMMODATE AND ENCOURAGE INNOVATIVE OFFERINGS OF COMMUNICATIONS ENHANCED BY COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY.

AT THIS CRUCIAL JUNCTURE IN OUR COMMUNICATIONS HISTORY, WE ARE UNCLASSIFIED

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ALSO CONCERNED THAT THE GOVERNMENT, AS THE LARGEST SINGLE USER, IS RESPONSIVE TO CHANGE IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY, AND THAT BY VIRTUE OF ITS SHEER SIZE, GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION DOES NOT IMPEDE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR. IN THIS REGARD, WE ARE EXAMINING THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OPERATION AND USE OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS BY OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. COUNTRIES SUCH AS JAPAN, HAVING RECOGNIZED THE FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS, HAVE ALREADY ORGANIZED THEMSELVES TO DEAL WITH TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMATICALLY. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, ITSELF A \$10 BILLION-A-YEAR USER OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES, IS NOT YET SO WELL ORGANIZED. OVER THE YEARS, THE VARIOUS AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAVE OPERATED AUTONOMOUSLY IN THEIR PLANNING AND OPERATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.

IN FACT, SOME FORTY TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITY CENTERS NOW EXIST WITHIN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. OUR OFFICE, WHICH IS CHARGED WITH COORDINATING FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES, IS THEREFORE MAKING A DETERMINED EFFORT TO COORDINATE THEIR ACTIVITIES AND TO REDUCE DUPLICATION OF SYSTEMS, SPECTRUM SPACE AND EXPENDITURES WHILE STILL ENCOURAGING INNOVATION. FOLLOWING NEARLY FIVE YEARS OF ACTIVITY, WE ARE TODAY SEEING THE FRUITS OF OUR EFFORTS TO DETERMINE THE SCOPE AND STATUS OF AGENCY SYSTEMS.

EARLIER THIS MONTH, FOR EXAMPLE, WE RELEASED A STUDY ON RADIO NAVIGATION SYSTEMS EITHER IN USE OR IN THE PLANNING STAGES -- SOME EIGHTY SYSTEMS IN ALL. RADIO NAVIGATION SYSTEMS UTILIZE APPROXIMATELY 16 PERCENT OF OUR SPECTRUM SPACE AND ACCOUNT FOR ABOUT ONE-THIRD

OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS. OUR STUDY FOUND THAT WITH PROPER COORDINATION THE NUMBER OF RADIO NAVIGATION SYSTEMS COULD BE REDUCED TO THIRTEEN WITH A RESULTING COST SAVINGS OF APPROXIMATELY 40 PERCENT OVER THE LONG TERM. WITH THESE OBJECTIVES IN MIND, HAVE NOW BEGUN THE HARD PART, THE LONG IMPLEMENTATION PHASE OF OUR PROGRAM.  
HODGSON

NOTE BY OCT: ## OMISSION; CORRECTION TO FOLLOW.

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UNDERPINNING MANY OF OUR TELECOMMUNICATIONS INITIATIVES, BOTH IN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR, AT HOME AND IN INTERNATIONAL FORUMS, IS OF COURSE THE DESIRE TO CONSERVE OUR UTILIZATION OF SPECTRUM SPACE. THE UNITED STATES IS A NATION ON THE MOVE. OUR INVESTMENT IN RADIO NAVIGATION SYSTEMS AND THE RAPID PROLIFERATION OF MOBILE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS HAVE UNDERSCORED THE NEED TO EXAMINE NEW DISTRIBUTION ALTERNATIVES -- SUCH AS OPTICAL FIBER, SATELLITES, DIGITAL TRANSMISSION OF TELEVISION SIGNALS AND ADD-ONS TO TV SIGNALS LIKE MULTI-CHANNEL SOUND AND CAPTIONING.

BUT RATHER THAN DWELL ANY LONGER ON ADDITIONAL AREAS OF DOMESTIC ACTIVITY, I WOULD LIKE TO TURN TO INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, IN THE FINAL QUARTER OF THE 20TH CENTURY, WE MUST ALL RECOGNIZE THAT INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS IS RAPIDLY BRINGING THE ECONOMIES OF ALL ADVANCED NATIONS INTO AN INSEPARABLE BO

, JUST AS WE IN THE

UNITED STATES CAN NO LONGER AFFORD THE CASE-BY-CASE APPROACH TO FORMULATING COMMUNICATIONS POLICY AND CANNOT IN THE FISCAL SENSE ACCOMMODATE DUPLICATION OR INEFFICIENT USE OF COMMUNICATIONS BY OUR GOVERNMENT AS A USER, SO WE CANNOT OR SHOULD NOT PERMIT MISSTEPS, OMISSIONS OR A FAILURE OF WILL TO OCCUR AS WE BUILD OUR GLOBAL NETWORKS AND PLAN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS OF TOMORROW.

JAPAN AND THE U.S. HAVE HAD SIMILAR EXPERIENCES DEVELOPING AND  
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PROMOTING COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY. THESE COMMON EXPERIENCES HAVE  
HELPED US TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE ADVENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOP-  
MENTS CAN AND WILL HAVE A PROFOUND IMPACT NOT ONLY ON OUR OWN CITIZEN

BUT ON ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD. THIS SPECIAL VIEW OF THE WORLD  
NOT ONLY PROVIDES US WITH UNIQUE OPPORTUNITIES BUT ALSO CONFRONTS US  
WITH VERY SPECIAL AND UNIQUE RESPONSIBILITIES. WE HAVE ALREADY  
RECOGNIZED AT OTP THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATINS AND HAVE BEGUN TO TAKE ACTIVE STEPS TO ATTACK  
SPECIFIC PROBLEMS SUCH AS THE COMPUTER/COMMUNICATIONS CONVERGENCE  
AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DATA NETWORKS; DIRCT BROADCASTIN  
G  
VIA SATELLITE; AND THE SPECTRUM SCARCITY DILEMMA. THESE ISSUES  
DEMAND ATTENTION AND WE ARE WORKING ON THEM.

BUT WE RECOGNIZE THAT INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS ARE OFTEN VERY  
COMPLEX AND MUST BE RESOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL FORMS, ACCORDINGLY,  
WE BELIEVE FIRST THAT INCREASED ATTENTION MUST BE GIVE TO  
STRENGTHENING OUR INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES OR  
TO MODIFYING THEM, AS NECESSARY, TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS WE ARE NOW  
FACING. SECOND, THAT JAPAN, THE U.S. AND OTHER INDUSTRIALLY  
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WITH A SPECIAL EXPERTISE MUST SEEK TO  
ACCOMMODATE THE NEEDS OF THOSE WHOSE TELECOMMUNICATIONS HAVE NOT  
YET BEEN ABLE TO FULLY DEVELOP. AND, THIRD, SO THAT MISTAKES OF  
THE PAST WILL NOT BE REPEATED -- SO THAT INTERNATIONAL OR GLOBAL  
COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENTS PROCEED AT THE OPTIMAL RATE OF  
INNOVATIN -- THAT AN AGENDA FOR THE FUTURE MUST BE FORMULATED,  
AND RE-EXAMINED FRM TIME TO TIME SO THAT, AS A RESULT OF CONTINUING  
DIALOGUE, ISSUES CAN BE RESOLVED WITH DELIBERATE SPEED AND WITHOUT  
UNDUE DIFFERENCES.

I BELIEVE THAT MY VISIT TO YOUR COUNTRY THIS WEEK, DURING WHICH  
TIME WE HAVE HAD THE BENEFIT OF EXCHANGING VIEWS WITH YOU, IS AN  
EXAMPLE OF THE KIND OF ACTIVITY THAT WE MUST PURSUE TO A GRATER EXTEN  
T  
IN THE FUTURE, AND I WOULD LIKE TO CONTINUE, S PART OF THIS  
NEW AGENDA, THE KIND OF DIALOGUE THAT WE ARE EXPERIENCING NOW.

WE ARE ONLY HALFWAY THROUGH OUR SCHEDULE OF TALKS IN JAPAN,  
BUT WE HAVE ALREDY FOUND OUR TRIP EXTREMELY VALUABLE. I HAVE  
ALREADY NOTED THE SPECIAL CAPABILITIES OF JAPAN AND THE U.S. IN  
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MANY AREAS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND I THINK THE TIME HAS COME  
FOR US TO RECOGNIZE THIS MUTUALITY OF INTEREST BY REGULARIZING  
OUR EXCHANGES.

WHAT I AM PROPOSING IS THAT WE AGREE TO HOLD REGULAR, FREQUENT CONSULTATIONS ON A BROAD RANGE OF COMMUNICATIONS ISSUES, INCLUDING SUCH ISSUES AS CABLE AND SATELLITE FACILITY PLANNING, SHARING VIEWS ON COMMUNICATIONS POLICY PLANNING, CABLE TV, DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITES, ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND OTHER SIMILAR MATTERS OF JOINT CONCERN.

IN THIS WAY WE MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO SETTING THE WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENDA; PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSIONS OF THE FUTURE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS; ANTICIPATE PROBLEMS AND CONSIDER THEM IN A THOUGHTFUL WAY RATHER THAN REACTING TO SPECIFIC SITUATIONS AFTER THE FACT; DISCUSS THE REALITIES OF STANDARDIZATION AND CONSIDER, IN A MORE PROGRAMMED FASHION, HOW BEST TO FULFILL OUR OBLIGATION TO SHARE THE BENEFITS OF ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY WITH THOSE NATIONS HAVING A NEED FOR AND AN INTEREST IN SUCH ASSISTANCE.

I CLOSING, I AM REMINDED THAT THE JAPANESE CHARACTER FOR "MAN" CLOSELY RESEMBLES THE PATH OF A SATELLITE UPLINK AND DOWNLINK. WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT ABOUT THIS SYMBOLISM IS NOT MERELY THAT WE CAN COMMUNICATE WITH OUR FELLOW MAN, BUT THAT WE HAVE A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO WORK TOGETHER IN A SPIRIT OF MUTUAL COOPERATION TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS AND WORK TOWARD COMMON GOALS FOR THE GOOD OF ALL MANKIND.  
END  
HODGSON

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